

This award, which is administered by the National Science Foundation, is the highest honor a secondary teacher of mathematics and science can receive. Joyce, who teaches chemistry and freshman science, applied for the award in February 1998. The process was very intense with minimum requirements of: a 20-page report showing evidence of talent, an assessment of student learning, a listing of background and experience and even photographs of learning activities.

Joyce received both her bachelor's and master's degrees from the University of New Hampshire. She was a biogeochemistry research scientist at UNH's Institute for Study of Earth, Ocean and Space in Morse Hall. She has now been with Marshwood High School for 9 years, and is one of their most valued faculty members.

As a former high school teacher, I am extremely pleased to see educators from New Hampshire being nationally recognized for their tireless efforts and dedication to education. I commend Joyce for her excellent track record. I am proud to represent her in the U.S. Senate.●

#### STEEL CRISIS

● Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, there is a crisis facing the steel industry in the United States, a crisis that has left over 10,000 steelworkers out of jobs and could jeopardize the jobs of thousands of additional workers. This disruption is a result of subsidized and dumped goods coming into the United States from a variety of countries—from Russia, from Japan, from Brazil, from Indonesia—at far under the cost of production and far under the price the steel is being sold in those countries.

While our existing laws and administrative procedures are in place and we've received favorable preliminary indications from administration officials, the time it takes to process these cases is too long and does not respond to a situation as dire as ours quickly enough. For example, hot-rolled carbon steel dumping petitions filed in September 1998, a full 10 months after the import surge began, were only recently decided. Under current law, industries and workers must wait until the injury has occurred or is so imminent as to be unavoidable to file a section 201 case.

Meanwhile, steelworkers continue to lose their jobs and the steel industry is suffering tremendous losses from which it may not easily recover. I shouldn't have to remind anyone that five American steel companies have declared bankruptcy and two of them are in the State of Illinois (LaCled Steel in Alton, IL, and Acme Steel in Riverside, IL) and at least 10,000 of the Nation's 170,000 steelworkers have been laid off. Illinois is one of the top steel producing States and we're proud of our steelworkers, the industry, and the

products that they make for the American people and the world.

It is my belief that we should approach this situation with both short-term and long-term strategies that will complement each other and produce the maximum benefit for the U.S. economy, the steelworkers, and the industry. First, steel mills need access to capital to stay open and to keep their workers on the job, producing the finest and best steel in the world. That's a short-term approach that will help the industry and the workers when they need it most: now. And that's an approach that we take with this bill: H.R. 1664, Byrd-Domenici Steel Oil and Gas Loan Guarantee Program.

H.R. 1664 would provide a short-term, GATT legal, guaranteed loan program to address the cash flow emergency created by the historic steel import surge. The maximum aggregate amount of a loan guarantee that could be available to a single company would be \$250 million. The guarantees provided to U.S. steel mills would be 6 years in duration, would require the commitment of collateral, and would require a fee to be paid by the borrower to cover the cost of administering the program. The level of guarantees to be provided to a steel mill would be 85 percent.

Finally, a board would be created in order to implement a steel loan guarantee program that provides maximum benefits to the U.S. steel industry and protection to the taxpayers.

Second, we need to put more teeth into current trade laws. Specifically, we should strengthen section 201 language by removing a very high causation standard and replacing that standard with a lower threshold by which U.S. industries and workers can prove their cases more easily. Let me state for the record that if we reform our trade laws and we ensure our trading partners know we are serious about enforcing those laws, the incentive to dump steel or other imported products will be reduced. I liken this to the Senate filibuster. The threat of a filibuster may be far more effective than the actual filibuster itself. Similarly, the threat of more readily-proven dumping cases may, in fact, make a country think twice about dumping a product illegally into this country. Legislation was recently marked up in the Finance Committee that addressed the issue of section 201 and we should have a healthy debate about that as well.

In the meantime, Mr. President, we have a responsibility as Senators to address this issue as well as the serious situation the oil and gas industries are currently experiencing; and, I hope we can find a consensus solution that will help both these backbones of the U.S. industrial sector.●

#### TRIBUTE TO JOEL YEATON

● Mr. SMITH of New Hampshire. Mr. President, I rise today to pay tribute to Joel Yeaton of Exeter, NH for his outstanding volunteer service. Joel received the "Prudential Spirit of Community Inspiration" Award, given to those who are significant contributors to their community in the face of enormous personal challenges.

As a volunteer, Joel created the "Help Them Heal" fund to support spinal chord research and facility improvement at the Children's Hospital in Boston. He has raised over \$10,000, a figure which was more than double his original goal.

The reasons Joel's accomplishments are so extraordinary is he too suffers from Curvature of the spine. Instead of focusing on his own problems, Joel is consumed with making spinal surgery and extended stays at the Boston Children's Hospital easier for others, especially the younger patients. His concern for people suffering from spinal problems similar to his has led him to establish the "Help Them Heal" fund.

The money Joel's fund has raised will be used for research on improved spinal surgical techniques. The funds will also be used to purchase a computer, games, and educational materials for the patients at the hospital.

I commend Joel for his commitment and dedication. He is an inspirational young man. I am proud to represent him in the U.S. Senate.●

#### TAXING THE WEB

● Mr. MOYNIHAN. Mr. President, I would like to bring to the attention of the Senate, an OP-ED entitled "Taxing Web Wallets" that appears in today's New York Times. This article on the tax treatment of Internet Commerce is by my nephew, a former Treasury official, Michael Moynihan. Last October Congress passed the Internet Tax Freedom Act, which placed a three year moratorium on any new taxes on the Internet. But as Michael Moynihan points out, "... we have yet to address the long-term tax consequences of the movement of trade on line."

I ask the article be printed in the RECORD.

The article follows:

[From the New York Times, June 21, 1999]

#### TAXING WEB WALLETS

(By Michael Moynihan)

WASHINGTON—Last month, 14 million Americans bought something on the Internet. Taking advantage of what might be the last tax loophole, 99 percent of them did not pay sales tax. Without knowing it, most broke the law. States cannot force out-of-state sellers to collect sales taxes, but 45 require buyers to pay the tax anyway. Compliance is virtually nil. Today, a Congressional commission on electronic commerce takes up two key questions: How do we tax the Internet? Should we?

The Internet Tax Freedom Act, passed last fall, impose a three-year moratorium on